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MAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, MO. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1902.

Volume LV., No. 6.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

HUMAN J. COLMAN,
LEVI CHURCHILL, EDITORS.

Published every Wednesday, in Chemical building, corner of Eighth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar per year. Eastern office, Chamber D. Colman, 20 Temple Court, New York City. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribers must bear in mind that the subscription price of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar a year, and that we do not receive single subscriptions for a less sum, but in our constant effort to enlarge our circulation, we do allow old subscribers to take actually NEW subscribers at the fifty-cent rate, adding a new name with their own for one dollar, and other new names at fifty cents each, but in no case do we accept two OLD subscribers for one dollar. We are willing to make a loss on a new subscriber the first year, believing he will find the RURAL WORLD indispensable ever after. We also send the RURAL WORLD in conjunction with either the twice-a-week St. Louis "Republic" or the twice-a-week "Globe-Democrat" for one dollar and fifty cents a year, and new subscribers may be added at the fifty-cent rate. Published at this remarkably low price—less than actual cost—all subscribers must see the necessity of our dropping from our subscription list every name as soon as the year paid for expires. Thus if, on the printed slip on each paper you see John Jones, Feb. 1902, it indicates that the name will drop from the list at the end of February, and if he wishes to continue to receive it, he must renew his subscription. If he would do it a week or two in advance, it would save us the trouble of taking his name off the list and again putting it in type, when he renewed, which frequently causes mistakes. This is the season to push the good work of getting new subscribers. Show your neighbors a copy of the RURAL WORLD, call their attention to the large amount of fresh, original, entertaining and instructive reading matter contained in each issue; tell them of our large number of intelligent correspondents, and how highly you appreciate its weekly visits and of the low cost at which it can be received. If our readers will spend but a portion of one or two days in enlisting in this work they can easily add more than fifty thousand names within the next 30 days. Who will engage in this work? Will not each reader, male and female, young and old, go into the field at once and see how much he can do to help not only the farmer, but the cause of progressive agriculture?

Mr. M. E. King, in his article on page 8 of this issue, says: "It has cost me years to acquire the knowledge that a young man can acquire (now) in a two or three-year course in an Agricultural College." That statement brings out very clearly the advantage that the young men who expect to make farming their business have over their fathers. Not only is the knowledge that is necessary to success in farming acquired much more quickly now, if one will take advantage of the opportunities offered, than was possible in the past, when it had to be gained largely by personal experience, but the knowledge of the Agricultural College graduate is now much more extended and exact than was that possessed by the most intelligent and experienced farmer of fifty years ago and less, because of the wonderful addition to the stock of information through scientific investigation. The young man therefore has a double advantage over his father and grandfather in the farming business.

The oleomargarine bill came before the House of Representatives at Washington Monday, February 4. The opponents of the measure attempted to filibuster against it at the opening of the session, but were beaten by more than a two-thirds vote. The speakers were Messrs. Henry of Connecticut, Hawkins of Vermont and Grant of Illinois in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Wadsworth of New York, Foster of Illinois, Burleson of Texas and Clayton of Alabama in opposition to it. The opponents of the bill resisted the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider it, and when the division was announced—yeas and nays—Mr. Clayton of Alabama made the point of no quorum. The speaker was able to count only 123 members—not a quorum—whereupon Mr. Underwood of Alabama moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Henry of Connecticut, who was in charge of the bill, made the point that the motion was dilatory, but the speaker overruled the point and the roll was called upon the motion to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was lost, 62 to 123. Another

TEN MILLION DOLLARS LOST.

Missourians are proud of the fact that their state is one of the greatest lead and zinc producing states in the Union, and the total annual output of these minerals being valued at nearly \$10,000,000. But note what Prof. Eckles of the Missouri Agricultural College says on page 2 of this issue, relative to what might be obtained by the farmers of Missouri from the cows now in the state, in addition to what is received from them. It is estimated that by properly utilizing the milk from these cows the sum of \$10,000,000 would be received by the farmers of the state annually, in addition to what is now received from that source. Think of \$10,000,000 in value annually that is simply not being saved by the farmers of Missouri because they do not appreciate the importance of the product, or do not understand how this enormous amount can readily be saved. If Prof. Eckles' statement is true—and we do not question its accuracy, for it is in accord with our own observations and estimates—there is certainly a great need for dairy instruction and propaganda in Missouri. We trust the professor and the Agricultural College will be encouraged to go forward with this line of work.

ALFALFA.

The drouth of the last season has forced upon the attention of many farmers the need of growing drouth resisting crops. Regarding no crop has there been such favorable reports in this respect as alfalfa. Then the permanent pasture problem is being largely considered, and to this alfalfa answers "Here." The growing of crops that will furnish protein to balance with the corn grown so extensively on our farms demands consideration. And again alfalfa meets the requirement.

In view of these facts, it would seem almost imperative that so valuable a crop should be tested in a small way. In some sections of Missouri alfalfa has been grown with a fair measure of success. If a few roots grow thriftily it would seem fair to presume that by effort a good stand could be secured.

The worst enemy to alfalfa during the first year's growth is weeds. The young plants are tender and are easily killed out by weeds. We noted recently a test given for determining the purity of alfalfa seed. Moistened the fingers slightly and thrust the hand into the bag of seed, and if there are any weed seeds they will adhere to the fingers with the alfalfa, and thus may be detected.

MORE FARM LITERATURE.

It seems apropos of the season, when farmers have more leisure for reading, to review current farm literature. There are books for the farmer, and we know from experience that the farmer is most desirous of getting good books. When the book agent appears in the farm home he gets attention, because there is in the rural home respect for books. We regret to say that large sums are often paid for worthless books, or for books that contain information that could be secured by some other work for far less money. We therefore urge our farm readers to familiarize themselves with all farm literature and the writers of such books. A physician knows the authors of his profession, and the estate lawyer keeps posted on the legal lights who are known to wisely interpret our laws. The farmer should be as familiar with W. A. Henry, Thomas Shaw, L. H. Bailey and other agricultural writers. Their works should be in your libraries, on your bookshelves and on your parlor tables. The very fact that you possess books on agricultural subjects will stimulate you to do better farming, because no candid man likes to talk what he doesn't practice. Yes, books cost money, but even many times the money thus invested will enable a progressive, thoughtful man to so increase his income and make him so influential in his community that financial benefit will accrue.

We have recently examined a new book entitled "Insects Injurious to Staple Crops," by Prof. E. Dwight Sanderson, entomologist of the Delaware Agricultural College. We are much impressed with what seems to be the aim of the author of this book. In the preface Prof. Sanderson says: "In preparing the following pages the author has been more and more impressed by the fact that for the control of most of the worst insect pests of our staple crops, the farmer must depend very largely upon general methods of farm practice. This being the case, it is essential that he have a correct knowledge of the past to be combated; such a knowledge of its life history as will make plain the reason for the effect of any given procedure against it. Thus the better class of farmers may find a work in which each insect is treated somewhat

comprehensively as to life, history, habits and remedies, yet without being exhaustive or technical, to be of considerable service to them."

We have noted this to be the keynote of the book—adaptability to the farmers' needs. Some of the chapters are as follows: "Beneficial Insects," "Insects Injurious to Grains—Wheat, Indian Corn, Clover, etc.," also one on "Weevil in Grain," and one on "Insecticides."

A MANURE QUERY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The article that appeared recently in your paper advising farmers to save all manure was just what I have been looking for. I would like to ask the editor, or any reader of the RURAL WORLD that has had experience, to tell us how to take care of manure so as to have it in the best condition to haul out during August, September and October.

During the twenty years that I have been farming and raising pure-bred poultry and stock, I feel confident that I have learned the best modes of preparing soil for the different crops, and cultivation of the same. I have also learned the best way of feeding either for market or for breeding purposes.

CHAS. STAUDER.

Montgomery Co., Ill.

The manure that was dumped on the straw pile and partially disappeared was probably coarse and unrotted, and during the spring and summer the straw and other organic matter decayed. When vegetables or other organic matter decays there is a liberation of much of the material that entered into its makeup, some of which escapes as gas and some is made soluble and leaches away in the rains; the result is a gradual lessening of the bulk of the substance until at length nothing but the insoluble mineral matter remains.

In an experiment reported by the New York State Experiment Station, a pile of cow manure weighing 3,298 pounds lost in weight in one year 65.15 per cent, and in bulk 50 per cent. In a Cornell experiment, 4,000 pounds of horse stable manure, composed of 539 pounds of excrementa and 3,461 pounds of straw, placed out of doors in a compact pile and left exposed from April 25 to September 23, lost during that period 1,700 pounds in weight.

In spite of our correspondent's objection to spreading manure on any but dry land, the best advice of the present day is to, so far as possible, remove the manure directly from the stable to the field as fast as made, and spread at once. There are times, of course, when it is difficult to do this—fields are too wet to get into, no time, etc.—and then the manure must be stored in some way. Manure, if placed in deep piles and cared for, may be improved by partial rotting without sustaining much loss. If there is much straw in the manure and the piles get but little moisture, fermentation will be so rapid as to cause the manure to burn—fire fumes—and result in much loss of fertilizing value. The pile should be made compact. If stock is allowed to tramp on it so much the better, and enough water should be added at intervals to keep the whole mass moist, but not so much so as to allow a portion to leach out, unless this be into a water-tight receptacle so that it can be saved and applied to the land.

MILLER COUNTY.

—You misquote me in the January 23 issue by saying that in forty years I had not lost a hog from disease. After "disease" it should read, "except from neglect, at least so considered."

I have been waiting to hear someone give his experience with a sheep shearing machine. Later I may give my first failure in farm machinery.

Feed is holding out and stock is generally doing much better than was anticipated three months ago, particularly so as to the cattle. Necessity has caused many of us to demonstrate an ability to feed three steers on what two would formerly have eaten. According to Horace Greeley, the drouth has made philanthropists of us.

PETTIS CO., CENTRAL MO.

—Very hard snowstorm on the afternoon of January 25. It lasted till about night and was accompanied by high southeast winds. This about four inches, on what fell Monday, January 23, which fell on the unfrozen ground, will be of much benefit to wheat. The mercury registered 4 degrees below zero at sunset Sunday, the 26th, and 14 degrees below at sunrise Monday, the 27th, with wind from the north-west. Today, January 27, we and some of our neighbors are hauling manure from the barns to the fields and scattering it.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The month of January was one of beautiful winter weather, only moderately cold at any time and the roads in excellent condition until Saturday, the 25th, when a storm of snow and sleet materialized and the succeeding days were accompanied by cold and periodical storms of more or less severity. A carpet of snow on the ground has been very beneficial, especially the partial thaw, which furnished moisture for the soil and water for the springs and creeks, which were getting low.

It was of no material benefit to wheat and other winter crops, as they were already injured beyond retrieve, and crops of cereals by the state annually short the coming season. Stock of all kinds is doing remarkably well, considering the shortage of feed and the high price at which it is procured. Most farmers have sold nearly all their stock, only keeping what they necessarily must have, consequently cattle, hogs and sheep will be rather scarce during this year.

An epidemic of smallpox has caused considerable sensation. Many towns have been afflicted with the scourge. In some localities the scare has been greater than the reality, caused by the exaggerated stories in circulation in the rural districts envying them, largely curtailing the weekly visits for supplies and mail, and as a consequence reducing trade. Numerous cases were of a mild form, and scarcely recognizable as synonymous with the dread malady, yet there has been a considerable percentage of virulent suffering and death. The State Board of Health has done excellent work in suppressing the disease and averting a larger prevalence. In some places the local physicians have pronounced it Cuban itch, and not smallpox. In either alternative the sense and sensation remain the same.

The recent Fayette County Farmers' Institute at Vandalla had a much smaller attendance than should have been. An excellent programme had been formulated and a number of eminent and experienced institute workers from other parts of the state were present to give the farmers the benefit of their knowledge, yet a very few of the farmers were inclined to take advantage of the occasion. These institutes are particularly instructive and interesting, not only as to programme and speakers, but in an exchange of experience and results, outside of the prepared programme and proceedings. It is always good for men of any calling to meet together and discuss matters along their lines, and especially is this so in agricultural pursuits, and these institutes afford abundant opportunity to ventilate questions of vital importance to all. That so few of the average farmers take sufficient interest in these meetings to attend and derive the benefit to be obtained is a position that we do not understand. We do not have to agree with all that is advanced on the various topics discussed, but may gain much useful information applicable to our methods of operation and materially assist us in our own system. Every farmer, whether land-owner or tenant, should attend the sessions of the institutes at least within his reach.

WOOD CUTTING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Mr. Williamson, that wood was cut from three trees, two red beech and one sugar maple, the beeches making three-fourths of the wood. It was cut with a five and one-half foot crosscut saw into eighteen-inch stovewood, and we did not consider the work anything remarkable.

Last week we cut down a red beech, nineteen inches at the stump. The boys cut off five blocks and then I filed the saw. As it cut very fast they concluded to time themselves. They cut off the second block in five and one-half minutes and the third in just five minutes by the watch. The log measured about sixteen inches in diameter.

Among wood-cutters a few miles from here four cords of eighteen-inch stovewood, cut, split and corded, is a regular price for two men, the wood being red oak and beech. My two oldest boys, 21 and 19, think they can saw six cords in ten hours, but I rather doubt it. I should have stated that we only had to haul the wood about 200 yards.

Brother "Bill," who writes on the same page with Mr. Williamson, is going to raise hogs in Southern Kentucky, just as Mr. W. does in Arkansas, and the sooner all hog-growers find that they can make more pounds of hog on rape, vetch, soy beans, cow peas and clover, with a few peanuts mixed in, than they can on corn, corn, corn, the better it will be for them.

If I ever go extensively into hogs I will fence a field into one or two-acre lots, with wire hog fence, and grow the feed right on the ground, where it will be fed.

A neighbor goes to Cincinnati today, January 26, to buy 150 bushels of corn at 6 cents a bushel, and it will cost him 71 cents laid down at his door. He could buy bran in the city at 1 cent a pound, and oats fifteen miles north on a good turnpike at 47 cents per bushel. As he is going to feed sixty-five to eighty-pound hogs, the bran and oats are much the cheapest, but corn is his kind of feed, and you can't teach an old dog new tricks.

Hello there, friend Wade! Sorry to hear of loss of stock down in Pettit county, but can't you write a little oftener? You always say something when you write. Tell us more about those chickens, and we want to know about that new farm, too.

NOT SO MUCH WHAT WE DO AS HOW WE DO IT.

J. W. DEADERICK,
Anderson County, Tenn.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Success does not depend so much upon what we do as how we do it. Man's reputation is not made by the occupation he makes of his life, but by the success which he makes of his occupation.

I have just finished reading a story, there is nothing fascinating in the subject matter, but it is well written, every word fits and it is enjoyable reading. The words of one of our writers, "Life's field will yield as you make it," were never more applicable to any occupation than that of farming. Success in farming depends entirely upon how you do it. Though young in years, I have seen men start with a good farm, sell twenty or forty acres at a time, until finally the farm was gone. Then they had to rent or move to town. And the prospects are that they will spend the rest of their lives with little in the house and a day's rations ahead.

On the other hand, we have all seen men start with nothing and soon become owners of a home; acre after acre is added until our man, who does well whatever he does, is known and respected all through the community.

In choosing our occupation many are inclined to choose that which has a flattering appearance, or some short-sighted attraction. I once knew a young man to get severely struck on working about a locomotive. He secured a position as fireman, but resigned before a week. There are not a few farmers who seem to think that they are missing their calling; that they should be in line for big pay, they are not content with their work, and any one not content with his work will not meet with the same success that he otherwise would.

To such I would recommend that they consider the fact that it is not so important what you do through life as how you do it. If you like farming (as most farmers do) go to work and do it well, and success will crown your efforts.

THOS. L. TEMPLETON.

Perry Co., Ill.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Mr. Williamson, that wood was cut from three trees, two red beech and one sugar maple, the beeches making three-fourths of the wood. It was cut with a five and one-half foot crosscut saw into eighteen-inch stovewood, and we did not consider the work anything remarkable.

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FREDERICK W. TAYLOR, CHIEF OF AGRICULTURE AND ACTING CHIEF OF HORTICULTURE OF THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

The recently appointed Chief of the Department of Agriculture and Acting Chief of the Department of Horticulture was born in Nebraska in 1860, and, though widely travelled and having spent two and a half years in the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, is essentially and always a typical Western man, with the energy and push which that term implies. His father, William Taylor, was a well-known nurseryman in Western Iowa, and was one of the organizers, about twenty-five years ago, and first president of the Western Iowa Horticultural Society, one of the strongest organizations of the kind in America.

After serving a thorough apprenticeship with his father, Mr. Taylor secured employment in one of the largest nurseries in the country to broaden horticultural knowledge, and almost immediately upon reaching his majority embarked in business for himself.

For several years he was engaged in the nursery business, at the same time managing a large stock farm. In 1887 Mr. Taylor was, without any knowledge on his part that he was being considered, offered the Professorship of Horticulture at the University of Nebraska. This position he accepted and held for several years, at the same time carrying the organization and management of the Farmers' Institutes of the state and of the extension of the university.

He had a very close relation to farming throughout all these years, owning and managing several hundred acres of land in Illinois and Nebraska, and keeping in close touch with the advancement and use of improved methods and appliances.

At Chicago Mr. Taylor had charge of the Nebraska horticultural exhibit, which the chief of the department wrote to him was not, in his opinion, excelled by any exhibit there when the amount of funds available was considered.

A year before the Trans-Mississippi Exposition opened in Omaha in 1898 Mr. Taylor was appointed Superintendent of Agriculture and Horticulture.

It is doubtful whether as good a purely agricultural exhibit has ever been made in this country. Mr. Taylor insisted upon the use of the agricultural products, grains, grasses, etc., in the installation, to the exclusion, so far as possible, of mere showy furniture and carpentry work. The result was astonishing and most satisfactory, as showing the fine results easily attained by the artistic use of the crude materials mentioned.

At the Pan-American Exposition Mr. Taylor was the first exposition man secured. The Committee on Concessions requested his appointment, and he was placed in charge of that department nearly two years before the opening day. When the Director-General was appointed he desired to place in Mr. Taylor's charge agriculture, horticulture, forestry and live stock, but the Concessions Committee were not willing to release him from their department. So a compromise was effected, under which he became Director of Concessions and Superintendent of Horticulture, Forestry and Foods and their accessories.

The Exposition sent Mr. Taylor to Paris to gain some desired information, and he has made several visits to Europe and Mexico.

to the foresight exercised by the Superintendent in arranging for the splendid bedding plant exhibit outside, and for the cold storage of fruit of the previous year's crop, that exhibit might be full and complete during the entire period of the Exposition.

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be presented by far the greatest opportunity of the world's history to make a magnificent display of the products of the soil, and Mr. Taylor is enthusiastic in the belief that as the possibilities become apparent the states which must be depended upon to do the greater part of it will not only rise to the occasion, but in every way surpass anything ever done in the use of agricultural products in new, effective and artistic designs, as applied both to installation and exhibits.

The special feature now being worked out, so that its details may be made public as soon as possible, will make possible a comprehensive, scientific exhibit on space especially assigned and fitted for the purpose, of each important agricultural product.

Take the important cereal, corn, as an illustration. It is proposed to bring together at one place samples of every known variety of corn, illustrations and examples of every known use of the plant or fruit, including the different food forms, glucose, alcohol, stock foods, the use of the pith and other little or unedible portions of the stalk, all to be shown in such a way as to graphically portray the multitude of uses to which maize is put.

To bring all this together should produce a most impressive object lesson.

It is proposed to treat in substantially the same way wheat, tobacco, cotton, the potato, the apple and such other agricultural staples as can be shown with sufficient advantage to make profitable the time and expense necessary to produce such exhibits.

If the various states which must supply the great majority of the distinctly agricultural exhibits will carefully select capable and experienced men to superintend their portions of the display, and at the same time work in harmony with what their neighbors may be doing, it seems sure that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will entirely outdo anything ever attempted in that line. And what is said regarding pure agriculture applies equally to the divisions in which will be shown agricultural implements, dairy products, foods and their accessories, and every item that goes to make up a complete and successful setting forth of the status of all these industries at the time of holding the first World's Fair of the twentieth century.

Mr. Taylor is a business man, a man of affairs and a man of larger experience in the work he has been chosen to direct than any other man in America today, and with the support of all interested organizations and individuals should produce the most complete, comprehensive, graphic and at the same time scientific setting forth of the departments which are the most vital, as well as most interesting, to the greatest number of people.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Will some of your readers inform me whether it is a good idea to let brood sows, pigs and shoats pasture on wheat or rye fields in winter? I would also like to know what varieties of cowpeas to sow, and how many bushels to the acre, so as to have a succession in feeding and ripening qualities from earliest to latest. Please name the varieties and their merits and greatly oblige.

R. S. T.

During the winter is the best time to make, save and apply manure and all reasonable care should be taken to make the crop as large as possible.

The Dairy

DAIRY CONVENTION DATES.

Michigan Dairymen's Association, Lansing, Feb. 4, 1902.
Ohio Dairy Association, Columbus, Feb. 6-7, 1902.
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, Milwaukee, Feb. 12-16, 1902. G. W. Burdard, Secretary, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
Kansas State Dairy Association, Manhattan, Kan., March 4, 5, 6, 7, 1902. T. A. Boreman, Secretary, 506 Polk street, Topeka, Kan.

OLEOMARGARINE REPORTS.

Majority Summarizes the Injury Done to the Dairy Interests.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The majority and minority reports on the anti-oleomargarine bill were filed in the House today. The majority report is concurred in by all the members of the Agricultural Committee except Messrs. Vandenberg of New York, Connell of Pennsylvania, Scott of Kansas, Williams of Mississippi and Allen of Kentucky. It summarizes the extent of the injury claimed to be done to the butter and dairy interests by the sale of manufactured products colored to imitate the genuine article. The minority report, which they are designated not to prevent the manufacture of oleomargarine, but to prevent it from being fraudulently sold for butter. Representative Sherman of New York today made a favorable report from the House committee on Commerce to prevent the false branding or marking of food and dairy products by providing heavy penalties. The report also charges that maple sirup articles much subject to misbranding.

CREAMERY BUTTER MAKERS.

Three members of the executive board of the National Buttermakers' Association met in Lincoln recently to transact business in connection with the association. Besides discussing the matter of location, the secretary was authorized to send out notices insinuating the educational butter test which shall be a national competition commencing with May of this year. The plan has been discussed a good deal of late in dairy papers and contemplated that each person entering for the prize shall send each month a tub of butter to the regularly appointed official of the association, who shall have it scored and sold. The person who has the best average for the several months during which the contest is to continue will receive first honors. No prize has been announced, it being understood that the honor of scoring first in this competition will be sufficient reward.

Three members of the committee, President George Haskell, Secretary E. Sudendorf of Elgin, Ill., and W. K. Boardman of Nevada, Ia., were in attendance. It was deemed best to wait till the five members of the committee were together before deciding on the location of the October convention in Kansas City, Lincoln and Milwaukee are being considered as places for the meeting.

BUCKEYE DAIRY FARM.

Herd Report For 1901.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A year ago we sent you a report of the returns of our herd of cows for 1900, which showed an average of \$51 per cow for butter alone, with 16-head in the herd. From January 1, 1901, to January 1, 1902, our herd consisted of 20 cows, of which eight were heifers with their first calves, the others being mature cows. From this herd we made during the year 5,271 pounds of butter, for which we received in cash \$1,068.54, an average per cow of \$53.42 for the year, as against \$51 per head last year, which, when we consider the many disadvantages dairymen had to labor under the past year of heat, drought and short pasture, is, we think, a very fair result, although our receipts are under what we aimed at when we started in at the beginning of the year; nor are the returns up to what our herd is capable of doing with a fair and even chance.

I give only the amount received for butter alone. Our cows have to their credit 6,000 pounds of skim milk per head, and a calf, besides the butter, but there are so many ways of figuring and estimating these by-products that I leave the readers to draw their own conclusions as to their value—not because I have no idea as to their worth, but rather that no one may be misled by my report.

In one of my farm papers this week I read a report of a herd that was mismanaged and calculated to discourage those whose returns seemed small in comparison. And right along this line, I think many well-meaning dairy writers unintentionally make mistakes by continually parading their herds, their fine or costly barns, machinery, etc., and putting them so far above and beyond what the average mortal has, because it breeds dissatisfaction in those who still are on the lower round of the ladder. This particular writer had figured out a return of over \$100 per cow in one year. In the first place, he had assumed that his cows had given milk the entire 12 months of the year. Then he gave them credit for skim milk at 20 cents per 100 pounds, and \$5 for one calf. This is not saying that there are no herds that will yield \$100 a year per cow without decorating returns or placing too large estimates on the by-products; but I think it best to always follow the advice of Samantha Allen and

purse what she calls a medium course. I feel quite sure that many farmers have been led into making mistakes by reading glowing accounts of the amount of money that can be made in this or that line of farming and then rushing headlong into something for which they have no qualifications.

For the farmer with a small farm, say from 50 to 100 acres, dairying offers, I think, all things considered, greater inducements in sure and liberal returns than any other branch of farming; but it just as surely calls for a higher order of intelligence, and the man who thinks of making a success without using brains with his work will make a mistake in going into the business. I have always been a close observer of men and their methods, and have never yet seen a man go into the dairy business and fail to make a success if he started out with the determination to do the best he knew how or could learn how; not only what he could learn from his own experience, but what he could learn and glean from the experience of other men. The means of acquiring a knowledge of dairying, including the breeding, feeding and caring for dairy stock, is with the reach of any aspiring man in the way of agricultural schools in almost every state, which at a small cost will fit men so they can begin their work with a master's hand.

When the writer was a young man these schools and colleges were practically unknown; in fact, it was generally thought that a farmer needed no education beyond what could be obtained in a few months in the ordinary district school. The writer has been told hundreds of times, and heard it perhaps thousands of times, that a farmer needs no education; but how often have I seen how mistaken is this belief. It has cost me years to acquire the knowledge that a young man can acquire in a two or three years' course in an agricultural college. But, excuse me; I have got away from my subject.

M. E. KING, Buckeye Dairy Farm, Labette Co., Kan.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF CORN FODDER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: All kinds of grain and mill feed being so expensive this winter, I decided to let them all alone, and have fed nothing but corn fodder to my cattle and a limited supply of that. My corn was cut at the right time, cured to perfection and is ideal feed. I think fodder cut at the right stage of ripeness and by that I mean as early as it is possible without running too much risk of its molding—and is properly cured, is worth twice as much for feed as that allowed to stand, as is usually done, until the stalks are dead. I put my fodder in a large barn loft, taking my long wagon to the field with five ropes long enough to tie a shock each. These were easily elevated with a horse fork and it is astonishing how much a large lot will hold.

My cows are in a warm basement with clean, roomy mangers. I put the fodder down through a chute, and not a particle of it is wasted. They eat it practically all. I pull the nubbins off for my horses; so, as I said before, they get nothing but the fodder. My milk cows are giving a butter over an average of 40 pounds of butter a week per cow. Hereafter with grain and bran and shredded fodder they yielded about five pounds. If I had an abundance of fodder I could easily make them turn out four pounds.

We get 30 cents per pound for butter. The only proper way to confine cows is with their heads in stanchions. They occupy less room and are much better contented, because they are not afraid of each other, and each cow gets what was intended for her. I had allowed my fodder to remain in the shock with the weather bleaching it and the rats and mice working in it, and hauled it up and fed it outdoors under the cows' feet, as is usually done, I would not have derived half the benefit from the crop that I am now. The way I am fixed for feed this winter I am getting it in. There is, however, more nutrient in corn fodder this year. I think, than usual. It is covered with blades from the ground up, and we had ideal weather for curing it. When fodder is heavy, with a good crop of corn on it, it would pay to have it shredded unless one has an abundance of it to waste. We Western farmers are just beginning to realize that the possibilities of corn fodder are immense. W. F. H. Peonville, Mo.

RAISING CALVES ON BUTTER FAT.

Costs Missouri Farmers \$10,000,000 a Year.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The high price that our best farm lands have reached recently is leading many farmers to do considerable thinking. A good many are asking themselves if they can afford to keep a cow on land worth \$40, \$50 or \$60 per acre for the chance of a calf worth \$15 or \$20 in the fall. I believe the more they figure on it the more certain will be the decision that with ordinary grade cows, under the conditions given, the profit is small, if any at all can be shown. The fact is, the conditions are not the same now as some years ago, and while at that time keeping such cows for raising calves alone was a very profitable business, now only those having the most favorable conditions can afford to do so. The man who keeps cows from this time on will have to have those capable of producing very valuable calves or get some return from the cow besides the calf if he expects to get a fair return for his investment and for his labor and feed.

The average grade cow will give milk enough to sell at the usual factory price to pay for her feed, the labor of caring for her and interest on investment, leaving the calf for profit. This is shown by the reports filed with the Secretary of the Missouri Board of Agriculture from 30 creameries, which reported an average of \$29.33 per year paid for the milk of each cow. This does not cover, of course, a large amount of milk used by the owner of the cow. The reports of about one thousand Iowa creameries show about the same return per cow there. This return should be and can be almost doubled by proper selection, care and feeding, and is realized in many herds. Suppose the returns per cow are only \$30 per year for milk, her calf, which can be raised on the skim milk, will increase the returns to, say, \$45 for the year. The same cow raising her calf gives a return of only \$15 or \$20.

Secretary Ellis estimates that this state has nearly half a million cows kept for raising calves primarily. Each of these calves consumes about 140 pounds of butter fat which was worth this past year 30 cents per pound on an average at the

butter factories, or \$25 for the entire amount. This butter fat, by no means the most valuable part of milk for the calf, can easily be replaced with corn meal or flaxseed jelly, which will supply the same elements at a cost of a little over a cent per pound. The cows at present in Missouri could without doubt be made to return \$10,000,000 more per year under present conditions by utilizing the high-priced butter for other purposes than calf feed. This involves the raising of the calf on skim milk and one-third of the readers of this article will probably say it cannot be done and produce a calf that is as viable as a feeder. I shall not take this up further at this time than to say there is no reason why a skim-milk calf should not be as good as any, and if he is inferior it is not because fed skim milk, but because it was not fed in the proper manner.

C. H. ECKLES, Prof. Dairy Husbandry, Mo. Agricultural College, Columbia, Mo.

THE KANSAS DAIRY MEETING.

Will Be Held at Manhattan, Kan., March 4 to 7, 1902.

Secretary T. A. Boreman of the Kansas State Dairy Association, writes the RURAL WORLD that arrangements for the fifteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association, to be held at Manhattan, Kan., March 4 to 7, are progressing rapidly. The committee announces that what is likely to be the largest meeting of Kansas dairymen that the state has ever known will assemble at Manhattan on the date above.

The Kansas Agricultural College has more to show at this time than ever before in its history. It has five breeds of pure bred dairy animals and two breeds of general purpose animals. Each breed will be of interest to every farmer who visits the association and is interested in what is going on.

The school for judging stock will open at that time and all members of the Kansas State Dairy Association will be eligible to entrance in its classes. Each afternoon of the week March 5 to 7 will be devoted to stock judging. The afternoons of March 4 to 7, inclusive, will be devoted to the sessions of the State Dairy Association.

The one-fare rate has been granted by all railroad companies from points in Kansas to Manhattan to the Agricultural College and Dairy meetings at this time. The program as arranged so far indicates that it will be the best ever presented to an audience of Kansas dairymen.

Prof. G. L. McKay of Ames, Iowa, will score the butter and cheese and will lecture on the subject, "Butter for European Markets." Prof. McKay is recognized champion butter maker of the United States, and what he will have to say to Kansas butter makers no butter maker can afford to miss. The program of McKay has just returned from a trip to Europe, where he has investigated the European dairy and butter making, and is thoroughly posted as to what the Kansas butter maker must do before his butter will rank with the products of Denmark.

H. D. Watson of Kearney, Neb., the largest alfalfa grower in the world, will talk on the subject of "Growing and Feeding Alfalfa." Mr. Watson this year has 7,000 tons of alfalfa to sell, and in addition he has had a sufficiency to feed 60 head of milk cows and a big lot of stock cattle. He owns 400 milking cows and the animals are starved in the largest barn in the world. The silos in this barn hold 2,000 tons of ensilage. He can give a dairy man of any country pointers on feeding for milk.

Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, will deliver a lecture on "European Dairying." This lecture will be illustrated and will be valuable and interesting. Mr. Alvord is doing wonderful work for United States Dairy interests in pushing to the front American butter in the European markets.

J. E. Nisley of Topeka, Kansas, who has returned from a trip around the world, will make an interesting talk to Kansas butter-makers and dairy farmers. Mr. Nisley is a man of wide experience, and has been president and secretary of the State Dairy Association. He has always showed a deep interest in promoting its welfare. His lecture will be one of the most instructive features of the program.

E. B. Cowgill, editor of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will discuss the "Relative Value of Free and Paid Milk." He figured the question of the feed value to a very fine point, and has a most interesting lecture on the subject. It has been given in other states, and before other audiences, but never before a Kansas audience.

Miss Edith McIntire, Dean of the Domestic Department of the Kansas Agricultural College, will deliver a lecture on the "Use of Dairy Products in Cooking." Miss McIntire will be the first lady to appear before the State Dairy Association for many years. She is a thoroughly practical woman and is an intelligent speaker. She will interest the farmers' wives and daughters intensely, and not less the farmers themselves.

S. C. Bassett, Nebraska Feed Commissioner, of Lincoln, Neb., will be present and tell the Kansas people something about the way Nebraska is handling and promoting the dairy business among her farmers.

Dr. Henry Wallace of Des Moines, Iowa, editor of Wallace's Farmer and author of the book on "The Grass and Crop Rotation," has been invited and is expected to accept the invitation.

E. N. Cobb of Monmouth, Ill., who is the most successful dairymen and a former Kansas farmer, who is everywhere recognized as authority on the subject of silos and ensilage, has also been invited, and it is expected that his acceptance will be had. Kansas farmers should be more than ever interested in silos and ensilage. This address will more than compensate a farmer for the expense entailed in getting to this meeting.

In addition to these, D. H. Otis, H. M. Cottrell, E. H. Webster, all of the Agricultural College, will address the association on subjects of great interest to all. Their subjects will be announced later.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bremo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 2c.

Mothers will find "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" the best remedy for Children's Teething.



PENCILARIA.

The past year has proved the necessity of farmers paying more attention to fodder plants, and the new plant called "Pencilaria," which was introduced last season, has attracted great attention, and all who have tried it unite in pronouncing it the most wonderfully productive plant ever tried. It is unexcelled if equaled by any other plant for its quick growth, immense size and splendid quality, and the seeds are so small that one pound is sufficient to plant an acre. As many as seventy-five large, leafy plants have been grown from one seed, and some farmers report that they have cut the crop from four to seven times during the season, and each succeeding time it comes up quicker and grows more vigorously than before. At a distance a field of the Pencilaria looks like mammoth timothy, as it grows from ten to fourteen feet in height. It is not best, however, to let it mature its crop of seed, as it is much more valuable for fodder purposes. It should be cut the first time when two or three feet high and each succeeding time when three to five feet high.

One of the most noted farmers in the United States who stands high as a writer for the agricultural press, states that he made a careful test, sowing the seed on the 25th of May in drills eighteen inches apart. It looked like grass when it first came up, but he cultivated it at the end of twelve days, and it then grew so rapidly that it smothered out the weeds in and between the rows. He cut the first crop on July 1, forty-five days after sowing the seed. It was then seven feet high and weighed green 30 tons per acre, and when dry, made 10 tons of hay per acre. The second growth was cut on August 14th, when the plants were 3 feet high and the crop weighed 25 tons per acre green, and eight tons per acre dry. The third cutting was made October 1. It weighed 10 tons green and 1 1/2 tons dry, thus making a total crop of 35 tons per acre of green fodder and when dry made 16 tons of hay.

Another farmer states that one-fourth of an acre of Pencilaria will furnish a cow with all the green food needed throughout the summer and fall, and that another quarter of an acre if cut several times during the season will make all the hay or fodder needed for the entire winter and spring until the green crop is ready for use the succeeding season. What do you think of that, feeding a cow one year from the product of half an acre of land?

Knowing that many of our readers would be interested in this new plant, we have arranged with the Iowa Seed Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, to send a sample, sufficient to plant a row 100 feet long, free to any of our readers who ask them for it, providing they mention this paper in their request. It costs you nothing to try it, and as the supply is limited, it will pay you to write to them without delay.

The remarkable growth of the mail order business has been largely due to the fact that the better mail order houses are scrupulously careful about always giving customers fair and honest value for their money. Notably the Marvin Smith Co., of Chicago, one of the best and most reliable houses of this kind in the world.

FARM WAGON ONLY \$21.95.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon, that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30-inch wheels with 4-inch tire, and sold for only \$21.95.

This wagon is made of the best material throughout, and really costs but a trifle more than a set of new wheels and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving full description will be mailed upon application by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., who also will furnish metal wheels at low prices made any size and width of tire to fit any axle.

Feeds that are good for the blood are also good for milk production.

8 Dollars
BUYS DELIVERED, AN 800 LB. GOOD SCALE, On wheels. PLATFORM 18 x 28 IN. Can Steel pins, carefully tempered. Accurate, durable and well finished. Other sizes and WAGON SCALES same price. J. H. Jones, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y. BOX 21.

17.25 For 10-15 BALL BEARING. All steel ball bearing, casing running a best made. 4 sizes, from 18 to 20 in. diameter. Pay double. You get no better. 30 days trial.

Handsome illustrated book, from "Forge to Farm," shows how plows are made in the oldest and largest Steel Plow Factory in the world. Send free if you mention this paper when writing.

The quality of the milk depends first on the cows which produce it, second upon the food and care of the animals, and third on the management of the milk after it has been produced.

Butter that is covered with salt crystals is not desirable.

American Field and Hog Fence
The best product of America. Can be used in woven steel wire fence making. In rolls, ready to stretch and staple. The Fences of Economy. If your dealer hasn't it, write to American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, New York, San Francisco.

GAIN ACRES
5 TON WAGON SCALE. U.S. STANDARD BALL BEARING. 507 MASS. BUCKINGHAM ST. N.Y.

BEST IN THE WORLD!
Ivan's Patent Improved Fish and Wall Joints. A man can do twice the work with a "Fish Joint" than with any other. High end away from the joint.

ABORTION Retention of Placenta. Kellogg's Condition Powder. Write for circular. Address: H. W. KELLOGG CO., St. Paul, Minn.

SPENCER'S ALLIGATOR BOX PRESS
Can save 22 tons of hay in 10 hours or NO PAY. J. A. SPENCER, 11 Williams Street, Dwight, Ill.

\$15.84 Buys Direct
Empire Mfg. Co., 72 River Street, Springfield, Mass.

SAW YOUR WOOD
With a PORTABLE SAWYER. 9 CORDS BY ONE DAY IN 20 HOURS. Send for FREE CATALOGUE showing latest improvements and testimonials from customers. First order money refunded. Folding Sawing Machine. 52 N. Jefferson St. Chicago, Ill.

COUNT NOSES
Take the verdict of your live stock, and we venture that it is overwhelmingly in favor of ground feed. Scientific Grinding Mills will make more feed and better feed from the same amount of grain. They save time, money and feed. Numerous kinds—both sweep and crush. Send for FREE CATALOGUE. Before you buy, read this. THE FARM MANUFACTURING CO., Springfield, Ohio.

The U. S. Separator DOES BETTER WORK THAN THE OTHERS
MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. Columbia, Mo., Oct. 20, 1901. The machine (U. S.) did excellent work, and, as a rule, I believe it skinned a little closer than the others we had in use. The record was invariably 95 to 98 per cent, or lower, sometimes a mere trace of fat in the skim milk. C. L. WILLOUGHBY, Instructor. Remember that it EXCELLED EVERYTHING at the PAN-AMERICAN MODEL DAIRY. V. FARM MACHINE CO., BELLVILLE, V.

17.25 For 10-15 BALL BEARING. All steel ball bearing, casing running a best made. 4 sizes, from 18 to 20 in. diameter. Pay double. You get no better. 30 days trial.

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Handsome illustrated book, from "Forge to Farm," shows how plows are made in the oldest and largest Steel Plow Factory in the world. Send free if you mention this paper when writing.

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS.
Two Golden Rule calves for sale. Reasonable. A chance seldom had. L. E. SHATTUCK, Shattuck, Oakley Co., Mo.

Sold as the Stock of Shattuck.
THE FRONT WIRE FENCE CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Compared with light weight woven wire fences containing soft verticals with sharp wire, twists or bands. All wire large size hard spring steel. 100% catalogue free.

FACTORY TO FARM
at wholesale prices. The best fence on earth. Catalogue free. The Cleveland Fence Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

"CLINTON" ELECTRICALLY-WELDED
Heavy lateral wire, heavy hard steel stays, coiled spring wire, Bare Grip lock. In strength, appearance and durability, the Hard Steel cannot be excelled. Write for catalogue and prices. The Hard Steel Wire Fence Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

WIRE FENCE
Strongest and Best. No twists to rust. Does not sag. Especially suited for hog fencing. For sale by RAILROAD TRADE and by SOLE MANUFACTURERS. CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 238 E. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE.
Bull-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Write for catalogue. COLLIER PATENT FENCE CO., Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

Riding and Walking. TOWER'S SURFACE CULTIVATORS
Originated and offered the farmers by Tower. Smeared at and condemned by other manufacturers until '96. Imitated and recommended by them all in later years. Quality of work and simplicity in construction unequalled. Increase yield ten to twenty-five per cent. Write for our "Twentieth Century Illustrated Treatise on Corn Culture" (free). Introductory prices where we have no agent. J. D. TOWER & SONS CO., 6TH ST., MENDOTA, ILL.

WINCHESTER METALLIC CARTRIDGES.
DURING our 30 years of gun making, we have discovered many things about ammunition that no one could learn in any other way. Our discoveries in this line, together with years of experience manufacturing ammunition, enable us to embody many fine points in Winchester Metallic Cartridges for rifles and revolvers which make them superior in many ways to all other brands upon the market. Winchester cartridges in all calibers are accurate, sure-fire and exact in size; being made and loaded in a modern manner by skilled experts. If you want the best INSIST UPON HAVING WINCHESTER MAKE OF CARTRIDGES.

The Business End of the NEW RUMELY SEPARATOR
Like all the "Rumely Goods" this is simply perfection. When coupled to our New Rumely Rear Geared Traction Engine they constitute a thrashing outfit that not only makes big money for the thrasher, but saves grain and money for the farmer. They are durable, simple and better work than any other separator you can buy. They are made by the Rumely Co., La Porte, Ind.

Lightest Draft Plow in the world.
Will Plow Your Hard Dry Ground. The Haggood-Hancock Disc Sulky. Double, Triple and Quadruple Gangs. As great an improvement over the Mould-Board Plow as that Plow was over the crooked shod. Revolutionizes the method of plowing in the Twine binder did the method of harrowing. You would not believe half we could tell you. We want you to see it in the field. We guarantee to do more and better work with 4 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 40 inches, or 6 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 54 inches, or 8 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 68 inches, or 10 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 82 inches, or 12 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 96 inches, or 14 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 110 inches, or 16 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 124 inches, or 18 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 138 inches, or 20 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 152 inches, or 22 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 166 inches, or 24 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 180 inches, or 26 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 194 inches, or 28 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 208 inches, or 30 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 222 inches, or 32 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 236 inches, or 34 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 250 inches, or 36 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 264 inches, or 38 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 278 inches, or 40 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, cutting 292 inches, or 42 Haggood-Hancock Gangs, 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PATENT GROOVED
Tire Wheels
 For Farm Wagons
 Any size to fit any wheel.
 Made only by the
 HAVANA TIRE & WHEEL CO.
 HAVANA, ILL.
 We are the largest manufacturers
 of steel wheels and tires
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 Write for prices.

Live Stock

DATE CLAIMS FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

Feb. 11-12, 1902—Redhead Anstey, Boyles and others, at South Omaha, Neb. Hereford cattle.
 March 6-7—J. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.; J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; S. E. Prather & Son, Springfield, Ill.; C. B. Duntz & Son, Summer Hill, Ill.; T. J. Wornall, Mealy, Mo., and others, at Chicago, Ill. Shorthorns.
 March 11—W. F. Nichols, West Liberty, Iowa. Shorthorns.
 June 18—C. E. McLean, Danville, Ind., at Indianapolis. Double Standard Polled Durham.
 The "National Hereford Exchange" under management of T. F. B. Sotham, as follows:
 March 25-27, 1902—Chicago.
 April 23-24, 1902—Kansas City.
 May 27-29, 1902—Omaha.
 June 24-26, 1902—Chicago.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

April 11-12—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Kansas City.
 June 10-11—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.

NATIONAL SHORTHORN SHOWS AND SALES.

Feb. 15-16—Chicago, Ill. George Allen, Allerton, Ill.
 March 11 and 12—At Trenton, Mo., combination sale, H. J. Hughes, secretary.
 March 19-20—Kansas City: W. R. Nelson, dispersion sale.
 March 20-21—At Kansas City: B. B. and H. T. Groom, Pan-Handle, Texas.
 March 22-23—At Vandalla, Mo., Robinson Bros. & Wright.
 May 9-10—At Columbia, Mo., Boone County Shorthorn Breeders' Association.
 May 14-15—At Kansas City: W. T. and H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo.
 Feb. 14, 1902—Combination sale Berkshire, Kansas City, Mo. Charles F. Mills, Clerk, Springfield, Ill.
 Feb. 21, 1902—Combination sale Berkshire, Kansas City, Mo. June K. King, Marshall, Mo.; J. T. Feltard, Fulton, Mo.; Harris & McMahon, LaMotte, Mo.; Charles F. Mills, Clerk, Springfield, Ill.
 Oct. 22, 1902—Geo. W. Jessup, Rockville, Ind.; Charles F. Mills, Clerk, Springfield, Ill.
 Dec. 3, 1902—Combination sale Berkshire, Manager A. J. Lovejoy, Roseport, Ill.; Clerk, Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.
 J. R. Young, Poland-China sale at Richards, Mo., Feb. 26.
 Winn & Masters, Poland-China sale at Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 25.
 June K. King and Harris & McMahon, Berkshire sale, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 25.
 National Berkshire sale, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14.

A GREAT EVENT COMING.

In Which Hereford Breeders Will Be Interested.

When such representative Hereford breeders as Scott & March, C. A. Stannard, Walter B. Waddell, Frank Rockefeller, Gudgell & Simpson, O. Harris, Steward & Hutcheon and Mrs. C. S. Cross announce that on February 25, 26 and 27 they will sell at Kansas City the best 200 head of Hereford cattle to be sold during the year, everyone familiar with Hereford events will acknowledge their ability to "deliver the goods." From their herds, which number jointly over 5,000 head of registered cattle, have come more prize winners, more foundation stock for registered breeding herds and more bulls to head pure-bred herds than from any other equal number of herds in existence today. They are now offering 300 head that will meet any of these three requirements. All of these contributors, with the exception of Mrs. Cross and Mr. Rockefeller, have participated in numerous sales the past season, but their consignments to this sale have not suffered on this account. Since the 23rd of last February they have been planning for this sale, and many of the plums of their herds were reserved long ago for this very event. Each contributor has but one statement to make concerning his offering, and that is: "It is the very best lot of cattle I have ever sold or can sell. These breeders are going before the public with the best of their breeding, and in one particular this sale differs somewhat from others of this season, combination sales, and that is in the fact that with but a very few exceptions the entire lot of 300 head were bred by the consignors. Each participant who had out a show herd last fall has some of them listed for this sale. This is the yearly event upon which each contributor is staking his reputation as a breeder, and anyone who knows any of these parties knows that they will eclipse their past achievements.

We will speak more in detail of the offerings from the different herds in later issues.

Our readers who are interested in Registered Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Plymouth Rock chickens, should communicate with V. D. Dierker, St. Charles, Mo., when wanting first-class stuff.

LOSS OF LIVE STOCK.—The recent heavy fall of sleet is causing great loss among cattle wintering on the ranges in the southeastern part of Missouri. The forage was greatly depleted by the forest fire last summer, and what remains is covered by a heavy coating of ice. An additional loss is suffered by falling trees and branches. A press dispatch from Poplar Bluff, dated January 21, stated that many of the cattle imprisoned in the frozen forests were dying of starvation.

Cows
 Made to Breed

THE WESTERN RANGE PROBLEM.

In the RURAL WORLD of January 29 we published the preamble and resolution adopted by the Nebraska Live Stock Breeders' Association at their late meeting, urging Congress to enact a bill which should provide for the leasing of public lands for stock-grazing purposes. A bill, H. R. 7,222, introduced by Mr. Bowersock, is now before Congress.

Mr. Hugh T. McIntosh, editor of the Nebraska Farmer, says in a letter to us: "It is of the highest importance that the government should act on this subject. The present state of war existing on the range, because of irreconcilable differences between sheep and cattle men, makes it imperative that some sort of security should be given those who desire to become permanent residents or users of the range."

"I do not assume to say that a lease system is best, and possibly you would not care to go on record as favoring any particular system. However, Congress should take some course which will define rights on the range and make the range productive of revenue to the nation. This is a burning question in the West, and should be of deep concern to all the people."

Speaking further of the "state of war," Mr. McIntosh says:

"In the evolution of the live stock business the sheep industry has to be reckoned with. Here is an animal that can graze closer than a steer; it is omnivorous, eating sage brush and greasewood as readily as grass, and in winter subsisting on snow for water. Possessing these advantages, the sheep is master of the range situation. He waxes fat on the high plains in winter, and makes a desert about the mountain streams in summer. What he cannot eat his feet destroy, for the bunch grass of the mountain dies under the tramping of sheep. For barbed wire he carries his own and your cattle must have his home and interests are wiped out by the sheep man. What is more, the sheep syndicate has sprung into existence. The flocks of Chicago or San Francisco corporations, with 50,000 to 100,000 sheep, in charge of pens and Indian herders, traverse the mountain states, leaving a wilderness in their wake. These sheep corporations own no homes, they pay no taxes, they have no interest to further but the sustenance of their flocks. Against this invasion the established home-making cattle man has no defense except his Winchester."

"This state of war now existing in the range country between sheep and cattle interests, and for which the existing public land law is responsible, reflects most discreditably on American statesmanship. Under this intolerable condition sixteen homicides were reported in Colorado alone between November 1, 1900, and March 1, 1901. This is the moral aspect of the situation. A people which are self-respecting will not tolerate a condition which makes such results. A home-loving people cannot but sympathize with and desire to further the interest of the cattleman who in this disgraceful 'war of the range' offers his life in an unequal contest for possession of the only resource for maintaining a family in his isolated mountain home, as against the nomadic hired servant of a foreign sheep corporation. In this contest the cattleman has been driven out of the mountain states, except in favored localities. The war is being waged bitterly in Colorado, the Dakotas and in the Pacific coast states, and there are signs of sheep invasion in Nebraska, Kansas and the Texas panhandle."

"But your sheep corporations command enormous capital. For many years the American Wool Growers' Association has supported a strong 'lobby' contingent in Washington. It has enacted tariffs in past years, and now decrees that all fences on the public lands shall come down—illegal fences, to be sure, but a great deal of line out of which has come competition between neighbors and thrift where chaos held sway."

THE CRITERION SALE.
 Averaged \$241.90 on 134 Herefords at Kansas City Last Week.

The best wine, so to speak, in the Criterion series of Hereford cattle was saved until the last. Sotham's magnificent young bull, Good Cross 12019, shattered the records of all beef breeds for yearlings by selling at \$2,500. This animal was calved Dec. 1, 1900, and is a blue-blooded individual if there is such a thing as blue blood. His sire was Improver 9420, one of Sotham's herd bulls, sired his dam, The Grove Maid 221 26675. Sotham says this is the best blood of any Hereford animal in America. It would seem also that several other breeders entertained the same notion, for several of them wanted Good Cross for their own herds. The lucky bidder, however, was the Washburn Stock Farm Co., of Washburn, Ind. This company consists of S. H. Goddard, of Washburn; A. R. Campbell, Independence, Iowa; F. L. Studebaker, Warren, Ind., and Clem Graves of Bunker Hill. It is said that the company brought along the "Sword of Bunker Hill" in preparation for the battle royal.

The only yearling animal that has sold in the Criterion series with Good Cross was March 10 13th, which brought \$1,800 at Chicago at the close of last year.

The consignors to the Criterion, which closed last evening, were all greatly pleased with the outcome of the sale. The demand was good, and although 134 head were sold, bidding was prompt up to the last. The total amount realized from the sale was \$25,855, making a general average of \$241.60. Females outbid the males by \$93.51. There were 113 females, which brought \$242.15, an average of \$217.72. The total amount realized for 71 bulls was \$20,730, and the average \$291.97.

The top of the sale was Sotham's \$2,500 Good Cross, a bull that certainly has wonderful promise. The highest cow was Clem Graves' Happiness at \$2,200. The grand summary is as follows:

113 cows brought	\$24,215.00
Average	\$217.72
71 bulls brought	\$20,730.00
Average	\$291.97
134 head brought	\$25,855.00
General average	\$241.60

Below is given a table of the individual averages of the breeders contributing to the sale. Clem Graves of Bunker Hill, Ind., leads the list with an average of \$1,077.50 for the eight head he contributed to the event. Last year Mr. Graves made an average of \$384 on 19 head, which was considered a sensational figure. While most of the averages made by the Western breeders do not show up big, it must be taken into consideration that their stock has not been as widely advertised as was Mr. Graves, and again, many of their animals were young things with no

reputation made for themselves, while Mr. Graves' cattle were all matured cows and most of them with prizes at their heads.

Taking the entire lot of cattle into consideration the averages made by the respective breeders were all eminently satisfactory. The paucity of sensational priced animals is not a feature to be regretted in a sale, however, as an offering of truly representative breeding cattle, such as are within the means of the farmer or buyers throughout the country, is even more to be desired by the friends of the breed. The individual averages of the breeders were:

T. F. B. Sotham, 27 cows at \$235.55 and 24 bulls at \$485.5, a total of \$1 head selling for an average of \$19,000, or an average of \$264.21.

Egger Hereford Cattle Co., 15 cows at \$214.44 and 22 bulls at \$133.55, a total of 40 head for an aggregate of \$5,500, or an average of \$135.12.

C. B. Smith, 5 cows at \$272.50, and two bulls at \$137.50, a total of 10 head for an aggregate of \$2,400, or an average of \$240.00.

J. C. Adams, 11 cows at \$200.00, and one bull for \$500, a total of 12 head for an aggregate of \$2,500, or an average of \$208.33.

Geo. P. Henry, 5 cows at \$131, and 7 bulls at \$266.42, a total of 12 head for an aggregate of \$3,600, or an average of \$300.00.

Geo. H. Adams, 3 cows at \$255 and 3 bulls at \$125, a total of 6 head for an aggregate of \$1,110, or an average of \$185.

Main Bros., 4 cows at \$225 and 5 bulls at \$157, a total of 9 head for an aggregate of \$1,775, or an average of \$197.22.

F. A. Nave, 6 cows at \$274.33 and 4 bulls at \$230, a total of 10 head at an average of \$304.33.

S. H. Goddard, 5 cows at \$230 and 4 bulls at \$670, a total of 9 head for an aggregate of \$5,500, or an average of \$611.11.

Clem Graves, 8 cows for an aggregate of \$5,620, or an average of \$702.50.

Jas. Paul, 4 cows at \$252.50 and one bull at \$300, a total of five head for an aggregate of \$1,210, or an average of \$242.

B. E. Key, 4 cows for an aggregate of \$850, or an average of \$212.50.

Carrothers Bros., one bull for \$450.

F. L. Studebaker, one cow at \$260.

J. B. Fernon, one cow at \$260, without.

D. W. Black, 5 bulls for an aggregate of \$1,145, or an average of \$229.—The Telegram.

STOCK NOTES.

MAMBRINO J.R.'s letter, regarding Bates, Young Phillips, etc., was a surprise to cattle breeders, but they would like to be surprised some more.

SAM W. COX of South Greenfield, Mo., begins with this issue the thirteenth year during which he has had an advertisement in the RURAL WORLD without having missed an issue. Mr. Cox sold recently a Shorthorn bull calf by 15th Duke of Cedar River, out of Victoria 2d, for \$125.

EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING.—Ten yearling steers of Hereford and Shorthorn blood, fattened as an experiment in feeding at the University of Illinois, were recently slaughtered by a local butcher. The average live weight of these animals was 1,600 pounds and the dressed weight 62.2 per cent of the original.

THOUSANDS OF CATTLE WILL DIE.—Topeka, Kas., Feb. 2.—Reports from many sections of Kansas state that a serious winter famine confronts the cattle men, and if warm weather, which would melt the heavy snow, does not speedily come, thousands of cattle will die of thirst. Many farmers in Wabasha, Lyon, Morris, Marion, Chase and Greenwood counties are hauling water five miles for their stock.

BUYS GREAT CATTLE RANCH.—Omaha, Neb., Jan. 28.—Charles H. Hysham, a live stock man of South Omaha, today purchased the ranch and cattle interests of J. W. Driscoll of Spearfish, S. D., for \$70,000. The property consists of 5,000 acres of grazing land and 12,000 head of cattle. Hysham's grazing land now covers 1,500,000 acres, a large portion of which is under lease from the Crow Indians.

BEEF SHORTAGE IN LONDON.—London, Feb. 1.—During the current week not a single bullock arrived at Deptford market for the United Kingdom. This is the climax of a remarkable decline in cattle importations from America, and is unprecedented since this import trade commenced. The Daily Mail this morning calls attention to an alarming shortage of beef and suggests that the board of agriculture permit the reopening of the live cattle trade with Argentina, under restrictions to prevent the introduction of cattle disease.

HIGH-PRICED HOGS.—Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—The two days' sale of Poland-China hogs, which was conducted at the State Fair grounds by Colonel D. P. Cracker of Paxton and Colonel H. O. Cornell of Taylorville, was concluded today. In all 106 hogs were sold, aggregating \$13,050. The hogs were owned by Winn & Mastin of Mastin, Kas., who own and manage the most extensive hog ranch in the world. The highest priced hog sold today was Martha Perfection, a first prize winner at the Iowa State Fair, and a second prize winner at the Chicago fair of the present year. W. J. McKibben of Garden Prairie purchased the animal for \$250.

THE OHIO SHORTHORN BREEDERS met in annual convention at Columbus, O., Jan. 15. In his annual address President Roubush called attention to the heavy movement of pedigreed live stock during the year, says the "County Gent," and particularly of Shorthorns. More Shorthorns went through the sale ring in 1901 than of all other beef breeds combined, and they made a higher average per head than any other breed. Prof. Frank M. Rubien, in his address on "Shorthorns and Diversified Farming," called attention to the enormous proportions of the beef interests of this country, pointed out the fact that the Shorthorn was the most potent factor in the improvement of common live stock, and pleaded for the conversion of farm products into high-grade pork, beef and mutton, and returning to the soil the essential elements of fertility. He condemned the vacillating policy of many farmers in shifting from one method of marketing crops to another, and maintained that the farmer who would stick to mixed farming and live stock as a permanent medium, would in a few years have a better farm and more net cash than his neighbor who hauled his grain and hay into market. Officers were elected: President, C. L. Gerlaugh; vice-pres.



BREEDERS' COMBINATION SALE

OF . . .

200-Registered Herefords-200

AT

Kansas City, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 25, 26, 27, 1902

1120 Females, 80 Bulls, of Serviceable and Desirable Ages.

Last year we announced to sell at Kansas City each year on the above dates the best 200 Herefords that would be sold during the year. We propose to make this pledge good with choice selections from our herds that jointly number over 2,500 head of registered Herefords.

CONTRIBUTORS:

SCOTT & MARCH, Belton, Mo. FRANK ROCKEFELLER, Belvidere, Kan. GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo.
 C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kan. WALTER B. WADDELL, Lexington, Mo. O. HARRIS, Harris, Mo.
 STEWARD & HUTCHESON, Greenwood, Mo. MRS. C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kan.

For Catalogues Address . . . GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo.

Ident. W. T. Wood, secretary-treasurer, C. B. Steward, Canal Winchester; directors, Chas. J. Stucky, Asa W. Jones, G. M. Roubush, H. P. Darling and J. A. Gerlaugh.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Market Report Furnished by Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.

CATTLE.—Receipts continue light in native division; quality and finish common, with the exception of a few bunches, which could be termed good—none strictly choice or fancy. Top this week, \$2.50 for one load of 1,500-pound steers. The market has been strong and active each day and closes 10c to 15c higher than close of last week. Run at Chicago fairly liberal this week. Best show some improvement; medium kinds, slow sale. Receipts of cow and heifer butcher stuff light; demand good; prices strong to 10c higher. Stockers and feeders more plentiful this week, but quality common. The market opened strong and active, but closed 5c to 10c lower. Canning grades sold about steady.

SHEEP.—Receipts light; market steady, with last week's closing values.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT IN ARIZONA.

The above is the title of Bulletin No. 4, that has just been issued from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture. It is a publication of large importance to the live stock industry, pertaining as it does to the vital question of how the range country is to be made to yield a sufficient supply of pasturage for stock.

WINN & MASTIN will sell 70 great Poland-China sows on February 25, 1902, at Oakwood Farm, Mastin, Kan. The quality of the herd from which will come the draft for this sale is attested by the record-breaking average made at the recent Springfield, Ill., sale, Jan. 29 and 30, when 104 sows from the Winn & Mastin herd brought \$12,040, averaging \$115 per head. There were no phenomenally high prices to pull the average up, the sows selling at an even, yet strong, price.

Never before were there so many noted animals offered, and the buyers were bred to are of national reputation. The highest price was \$250 for No. 2, bred to Perfect I Know, and bought by John W. Funk, Jr., Heyworth, Ill. The second highest price was \$200, which W. J. McKibben, Garden Prairie, Ill., paid for the sow No. 19, a daughter of Proud Perfection, No. 10, sold for \$200. The third highest price was \$150, which W. J. McKibben, Garden Prairie, Ill., paid for the sow No. 6, another Missourian, G. E. Leslie, Memphis, Mo., got the third highest price on No. 5, for which he paid \$125. A. G. Woodbury, Danville, Ill., took in No. 3 at \$200, and then another Missourian, E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, came to the front and captured No. 12 with \$225. The eight others that brought \$200 or better, six were bought by Illinoisans, as follows: J. Walter Garvey, Mechanicsburg, Ill., No. 15, at \$250; Rainey Miller, Champagne, Ill., No. 1, at \$250, and No. 24, at \$250; C. E. Smoot, Petersburg, Ill., No. 10, at \$200; J. A. Roseberry, Goodman, Ill., No. 10, at \$200; Burgess Bros., Bement, Ill., No. 27 at \$200.

The only ones outside of Illinois and Missouri to get into the \$200 class was J. H. Drake of Cedarville, O., who paid \$200 for No. 29, and L. Lukins, Disco, Ind., who got No. 16 for \$200.

Those wanting to purchase some good Poland-China sows will do well to bear in mind Winn & Mastin's next sale, the advertisement of which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Limerick & Shepherd of Columbus, Mo., the well-known breeders of fine saddle and draft horses, jacks and Jennets. These gentlemen will hold their annual sale of stallions, jacks and Jennets on February 27. This is said to be one of the best lots of stock ever sold in Missouri. It will be a rare opportunity to purchase first-class stock at your own price.

SOUTHERN CATTLE.—Receipts this week were considerably less than last. Our market was ruled steady to strong all week, and prices close strong 10c to 15c higher on steers, cows and bulls than a week ago. The demand has been exceedingly good all week, and we look for a good strong market next week. Receipts of calves have been light, and they are selling as high as at any time this year. During the week Texas and Indian Territory steers averaging 600 to 1,200 pounds sold at a full range of \$2.00 to \$2.50, most of them going at \$2.00 to \$2.15, and the majority of them were fed. Cows and heifers brought \$2.00 to \$2.50; bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.50; calves, \$2.00 to \$2.50; mixed cattle sold in extremes from \$2.00 to \$2.50, the bulk at \$2.00 to \$2.10; calves sold at \$2.00 to \$2.50, and yearlings at \$2.00.

HOGS.—Although receipts for the week have been light and the quality good, prices have had a lower tendency. The week closes with a top of \$2.25, against \$2.00 last week. Pigs have been scarce and in good demand. The week closes with an advance of 15c to 20c on all good quality lightweight pigs. A fair clearance was made today at the following values: Butchers and packers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; heavy pigs, \$2.50 to \$3.00; light pigs, \$2.00 to \$2.50; rough heavies, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

SHEEP.—Receipts for the week were light and the market active at unchanged prices. Mixed lots of ewes and wethers



ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Choice females of leading families and bulls that will improve the Angus breed. Write for prices. VERNER, Box 13, Louisville, Ill. (near St. Louis).

sold from \$4,000 to \$15,000; lots running largely to wethers, \$4,500 to \$5,000; best lambs, \$6,000 to \$7,000; best bucks, \$3,000 to \$3,500.

Monday, Feb. 3, 1902.—CATTLE.—Receipts in native division were fairly liberal for Monday, and included a few loads of good steers. The top was \$2.50. There was a moderate run in the quarantine division and prices ruled about steady. Chicago reported \$2.00 and the market slow to 10c lower.

HOGS.—Receipts moderate; market steady, with last week's closing values.

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WE ARE NOT MAKING RUSSIAN STOCK FOOD FOR CHINESE HOGS

but for up-to-date Breeders and Feeders, to feed to up-to-date Hogs and Cattle all over the country and are supplying thousands of stockmen.

PRUSSIAN STOCK FOOD

is a great digestive agent. It adds the animals to digest all the food given them, SO NONE IS WASTED. It stimulates the appetite, keeps the animal hungry all the time. It aids digestion and assimilation, and therefore SAVES FEED, SHORTENS THE FATTENING PERIOD, and at the same time PRODUCES MORE FLESH AND FAT than would otherwise be produced without its use. For horses, cattle, and hogs there is nothing to equal Prussian Stock Food.

Home Circle

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
THE PASSING YEAR.

The still white moon crept down behind the hills.
And o'er the sky a mistlike vapor hung:
A trembling silence—which like music thrills—
Was felt and heard, like music softly sung.

Thus slept the world, unheeding time or place;
Unheeding aught and life's brief hopes and fears,
The veil of night hid haggard human face,
As life kept measured step with passing years.

Then suddenly—from somewhere came a sound
Of ringing bells, a deep discordant clang,
That pulsed the throbbing air and beat the ground,
Until the frozen earth with echoes rang.

Some bells were tolling for the old year dead,
While some were joyful welcoming the new;
The midnight sky uplifted its proud head,
As the old year—with silent step passed through.

The dear old year—that we had loved so well—
Was gone: alas! to nevermore return.
We listened only to the tolling bell of hell,
The old was dead, the new we yet must learn.

Thus goes the old, so comes the eager new,
Time drags the generations to their doom;
The old are crowded until lost to view
Within the confines of a waiting tomb.

—May Myrtle.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA PINE WOODS.

I think wild flowers of some sort might be found here the year round in sheltered spots. The cultivated English violet comes out in January and February and blooms for months, making great, lovely clumps of sweetness. The wild violet is one of the earliest of flowers, and is a commoner of home to us all, as it is common everywhere; here some of them are very large and almost a dark purple, others a pale blue with white markings.

And there are the variegated Johnny-jump-ups and delicate, snow-white bellies, so small and sweet that you smell them before you can find them. They so charmed me that I filled an old pan with the soil in which they grew and carefully transplanted some, hoping to coax them to grow and bloom in the yard, but they did not prosper. They like moist, shady places, and grow thick where there has been a fresh "burning"—that is where the fire has been run through the woods to clear out the underbrush.

The honeysuckle family is very large and has many representatives here; for weeks the woods are aglow with their pink and white blossoms and the air laden with their fragrance. This is the shrubby honeysuckle.

Very many of the wild flowers of spring have a rich, vanilla like perfume, so different from our northern wild flowers which have little or no fragrance. I cannot now remember any but the wild phlox, though they all have a faint, sweet breath of spring.

I missed the early trilliums, or wake robins of our woods at home, as well as the dear little hepaticas and wood anemones that are so delicate in color and texture, yet withstand the rough spring winds so sturdily. I missed them in Missouri, too. I have never found a trillium, hepatica or anemone there, but was told one spring that a few hepaticas had been found in a secluded spot, miles away.

How well I knew their haunts in Illinois, where I grew up! The wake robins came almost before the snow was gone; the hepaticas later, nestling at the roots of trees and stumps, mostly on the hill-sides facing north. How we children loved and welcomed them!

The Jessamine is at its best here and creeps and clings everywhere, making golden globes of the trees by the roadside and fringing the fences with green and gold. The dogwoods are magnificent when in bloom; the flowers are so large and perfectly white, at their best, and cover the tree like a snowy mantle. The dogwoods keep a long time out, and I often thought how they would be used for decorative purposes, though a little stiff. I kept every available dish and jar full of long branches of the white dogwood, pink honeysuckle and yellow Jessamine. While they lasted our shack was in a state of glorification.

The trumpet creeper, which we prize so much at home grows wild here in great profusion, even to making a nuisance of itself in the cultivated fields, and the red morning glory does in Illinois; and in the thickets along the branches, the red honeysuckle clambers and riots in glowing luxuriance.

The caladium esculentum, commonly called elephant ear, grows wild here with larger leaves than we ever succeeded in getting them to produce. The hogs are very fond of the tubers, and they are scarce except inside fence corners, where they are protected.

There are several kinds of iris, a small early variety, the blue blossoms blotched with yellow; a large pale blue, and a larger bright yellow that grows in the water, or very close to it. The Paris daisy, or marguerite is one of the wild flowers, and much larger than any I have grown in the greenhouse, except the giant from California.

All through the summer new flowers are blooming. I tried to keep count of them, and got to number 114, but I did not go about much, and lost several weeks of bloom from sickness, and I know there were many I did not see.

"Boy" is almost as enthusiastic as I am over flowers, and never went any-

In a Glass of Water.

Put a handful of **glazed coffee** in a glass of water, wash off the coating, look at it. It is **LION COFFEE**. It is fit to drink! Give the same test. It leaves the water bright and clear, because it's just pure coffee.

The sealed package insures uniform quality and standard.

where on an errand without bringing me something new.

I must not forget the blue apron, such masses of it! You know red spider takes it in the house, and it seldom does well in the flower bed. Here it makes perfect blue blotches in September and October; and such long, full, frilly plumes of golden red to go with it, I never before saw.

In July and August the orchis family comes to the front; they prefer the moist, grassy, open hollows; in such spots they show something new every day. They are mostly tuberous rooted with oblong or lanceolate leaves and flower in spikes. One of them, the yellow-fringed orchis, Gray calls our handsomest species, and it is one of the most beautiful of flowers. I wonder it is not catalogued by dealers; it is far more worthy than many of its use, but perhaps it does not take kindly to "taming."

There are many flowering shrubs, mostly white, and of many forms, from the large white cup of the sweet bay to the palest fringe of the old man's beard. I found the mourning bride among the wild flowers, or one of her near relatives. There are several kinds of pitcher plants, one of them holds a purple veined umbrella over the pitcher.

Down in the grass on the higher land lies a miniature plant, a small rosette of thick leaves, the rosette not larger than a dime or quarter, covered with red silky hairs. From the center it sends a stem an inch or so in height which holds up to the dewy heavens a single, small white cup. It is very curious and interesting.

Have you ever petted and pampered a crape myrtle, coaxing it to bloom? I have. We had one for several years in the greenhouse, and it was a real pet. I found the mourning bride among the wild flowers, or one of her near relatives. There are several kinds of pitcher plants, one of them holds a purple veined umbrella over the pitcher.

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dened almost to breaking. "Comfort ye my people," Father in Heaven, help or we faint by the way; send a ray of hope to help us endure a little longer the battle that wages war against us. At Christmas time we remember the Christ child, whose only home was a manger, and who suffered and endured all things that poor mortals might have a home at last "eternal in the heavens," and the heart grows tender and subdued, and we can realize in some measure how He suffered. "In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you." How sweet the words to the homeless one and how many hearts have found comfort and hope in the ages that have passed since the life-giving words fell from the Master's lips. "I go to prepare a place for you." Home at last.

MRS. FREDERICK C. JOHNSON.
Missouri.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
SIDE SADDLE RIDING.

I am a reader of the RURAL WORLD, and I will say I am more than pleased with it. I would like to say a few words to the readers of the paper who are interested in horse-back riding.

I read a letter by Mrs. Ralph Orthwein of St. Louis, in the issue of Jan. 8, which interested me very much as to the style of riding. I don't quite agree with her on that subject. I have tried both ways of riding, and I have tried where I know it has proven to me the side saddle was made for the ladies' riding.

When I was fifteen years of age we left our quiet, happy home to seek range for our cattle and horses. We settled in the Judith Basin, 260 miles north of our home in Gallatin Co., Mont. I was so lonely I could hardly live in this wild, unsettled basin, and I went with my brothers to round up the cattle and horses. That was when I tried both saddles, as my brothers advised me to ride a boy's saddle because it would not tire me so much. I did so, as there were not many riders on those days on our range. I will say I tried it "to a fare-you-well." Our horses got mixed in a wild herd known as the Diamond G. We rode top horses and we corralled the wild herds to get our horses. We were three weeks doing so.

I tried the man's saddle until I could hardly mount my horse from the ground. I was so stiff. Then I put on my cowgirl's saddle, as it is called, and ran the horses as before some 20 miles or more. We never checked our horses up hill, down hill, across cut banks or on any kind of roads until we had them safe in the corral. I was not lame or stiff from my side saddle. As to hurting me, my saddle did not hurt me. It is a long time as the man's saddle and is built with the steel leaping horns and stout cinches. It weighs 45 pounds, and for my riding I would not trade it for any man's saddle or cross saddle I have ever seen. I have ridden on horse back ever since I can remember.

I have ridden the Judith range with my brothers, helped brand cattle, held the herd while they branded and I rode as good cow horses as were on the range anywhere and that could dodge as quick as a cow. I have never been thrown or never do I hold to the bucking strap, only when on a bucking horse.

I say to all who ride as I ride to take the good cowgirl's saddle for both health and comfort. Instead of the cinch on the cross saddle, the former may do in a city or for a ten or fifteen mile ride, but for my riding I will take the side saddle I have—good and strong, so a broncho can't buck it out. One has more confidence in herself on such a saddle. As to the cross saddle, I would not wear one as it is no good for the far West.

I think a lady looks more refined on a side saddle, sitting up straight and as graceful as a queen, especially when she has on a pretty habit. We have many graceful riders here in Montana. As to the horses I ride, they look just as good as the ones the boys ride, and don't have a sore back or cinch chafe and are always fat and free to go. I would like to hear more about horse-back riding from experienced riders from the East and West.

MRS. E. M. PETTIT.
Cascade Co., Mont.

DON'T LET THE SONG GO OUT OF YOUR LIFE.

Don't let the song go out of your life; though it chime sometimes in the fire in a minor strain, it will blend again. With the major tone, you know. What though shadows rise to obscure life's skies, and hide for a time the sun; they sooner will lift, and reveal the rift, if you let the melody run.

Don't let the song go out of your life; though the tremulous note should die in your throat. Let it sing in your spirit still. There is never a pain that hides not some gain, and never a cup of rue so bitter to sup, but what in the cup lurks a measure of sweetness, too.

Don't let the song go out of your life; Ah! it never would need to go. If, with thought more true and a broader view, we looked at this life below. Oh! Why should we mourn that life's springtime has flown, or sigh for the fair summer time? The autumn hath days filled with peace and praise, and the winter hath bells that chime.

Don't let the song go out of your life. Let it ring in the soul while here, and when you go hence it shall follow you thence, and sing on in another sphere. Then do not despond, and say that the fond sweet songs of your life have flown, for if ever you knew a song that was true, its music is still your own.

—Kate R. Stiles in the Transcript.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clinician), says if any sufferer from Kidney or Bladder Disease will write him he will tell them what he used. He has nothing to tell or give, only directs you to a simple home cure that does the work.

DYKE, our Cliff, Ill., correspondent, says: "A fine boy baby recently arrived at the home of one of our neighbors, who is also a RURAL WORLD reader, and the little one has been given our name—Will Hawthorne, of which fact we are very proud. May its voyage over life's tempestuous sea be one of happiness, prosperity and an honor to itself, its parents and to him for whom it has been named."

A good plan for a young man is to work and talk about it afterward.

How many mothers realize that when the baby's advent is expected they need strength for two instead of one. Women, weak, nervous, "just able to drag around," and themselves confronted with coming maternity. They have not strength enough for themselves, how can they have strength to give a child? We don't look for the birth of strong children from a weak mind. Why should we expect the birth of strong children from weak mothers?

The way to ensure health and strength to mother and child is to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a preparative for motherhood. It brings the mother's strength up to the requirements of nature, so that she has strength to give her child. It nourishes the nerves and so quiets them. It encourages the appetite and induces refreshing sleep. "Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong and sick women well.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription" and it is free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. "I wish to let you know the great benefit my wife derived from taking your 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mr. Robert Harden, of Brandon, Manitoba, Box 25. "It was when her husband came to the United States for his military service that my wife decided to try your medicine. She was thirty-three years of age and was very weak. She commenced taking 'Favorite Prescription' five months before her child was born. She is now a healthy mother and we believe that this was mainly owing to 'Favorite Prescription,' taken faithfully according to directions. We shall certainly recommend it wherever we can."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, and the expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
Poultry.

Editor RURAL WORLD: These are times that try the poultry-keeper, with corn at 70c per bushel. There are no oats to be had, and Kaffir corn and cow peas are as scarce as hen's teeth. We have persevered and held on to a few pairs of our breeding stock, and with the "guide man's" help, and also that of my son, I have done very well. Our boy has succeeded in trapping and shooting 57 rabbits since the first of November. A good portion of the rabbits have been the most delicious for the biddies. My hope they like them! And our son says a dead rabbit will not bark any of the fruit trees, of which we have 2,000.

We have furnished straw for the poultry to scratch in, and they seem happy and contented and are filling the egg basket. We are not as well fixed as Mr. Geer, but we have our house lined with tarpaper and the cracks all battened, and the hens get along very well. A few got their combs frosted during December, when the thermometer went to 20 degrees below zero. Our Buff Plymouth Rocks are putting the White Rocks in the shade again this winter, so far as eggs are concerned. I am more pleased than ever with them.

With eggs at 50c to 30c per dozen, it makes quite a difference whether the biddies lay or not. The White Rocks have always laid the most during May and June and the Buffs want to sit then; but for winter layers the Buffs are in the lead with us.

We will soon begin to save eggs to fill our Burs Hatch incubator, as we have the finest stock we ever owned and expect some fine chicks. Some of our neighbors think us very "hen cranky" for paying 50c for breeding stock, but we have found by experience it doesn't pay to breed from any old thing. Like boys like in the chicken world as well as anywhere. Adair Co., Mo. MRS. J. E. MAY.

THE WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Permit me to say a few words in a plain way some thoughts in regard to the noble White Wyandottes. The standard weight for cock is 8½ pounds; hen, 7½ pounds. The average egg yield per year is 175, and the average number of eggs to the pound is 2. They are good as foragers and can stand cold and hot weather. The grain and flavor of flesh are excellent. Their good qualities are many. They have deep, short bodies, stout legs, a close comb that withstands the extreme cold better than a single comb will. It is a hardy bird that matures in five or six months. The legs and skin are yellow.

The White Wyandotte lays a brown egg. It is splendidly adapted for a family fowl. Truly this fowl is the pride of the fancier, and a friend to the farmer. It has only one rival, the Barred Plymouth Rock—and at most all the recent shows the White Wyandotte has been second in number, which speaks for its popularity.

Some speak of having trouble with black feathers appearing, but we think this is in the strain. We have never had a real black feather in our flock and very few tinged ones, really none to speak of. More than once we have been tempted to give up our old favorites, the Barred Plymouth Rocks, for these white beauties. When we see the Rocks going around in their quacker-like dress quietly doing their duty and remember their excellent qualities, we say, "I cannot part with you."

Really, we believe it is better to make a specialty of one breed, but we will prove to which is the best all purpose fowl? We have tried the Leghorns, but find them delicate and small, although we admire them. We have found both the Rocks and Wyandottes to be better winter layers. Even through the recent cold spell our birds did not refuse to lay.

MRS. G. F. TRESCOTT.

Winfield, Mo.

THE EASTERN ILLINOIS Poultry and Pet Stock Association held their first annual show Jan. 7 to 9, 1902, and there were more than 200 entries. The attendance was good, all expenses paid in full and a balance in the treasury. The Barred Rocks were most in evidence, there being 127 entries in that class. Mrs. John L. Gaiser, one of our advertisers.

MRS. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill., Box A. Mrs. Gaiser also won at the Edgar Co. Poultry Show, Jan. 14 to 15, 1902, on B. P. Rocks, with 186 entries in that class, as follows: First and second cock; first cockerel; fourth hen; first, third and fourth pullet; second pen, and five specials.

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won on B. P. Rocks as follows: First cock and third cock; first cockerel; tied for first, second, third and fourth pullets; first and fourth breeding pen. She also won special for heaviest pair of chickens in the show, any breed, with a pair of 20½ point B. Rocks; weight of the pair, 25 pounds. Mrs. Gaiser also won at the Edgar Co. Poultry Show, Jan. 14 to 15, 1902, on B. P. Rocks, with 186 entries in that class, as follows: First and second cock; first cockerel; fourth hen; first, third and fourth pullet; second pen, and five specials.

MRS. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill., writes: In sending new copy for my advertisement I wish to state that I have sold my entire stock of Buff Cochins and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, and in future shall devote my entire attention to breeding B. Plymouth Rocks. My growing trade with Barred Rocks made it necessary to close out all other breeds; but aside, after experimenting with others, I find the Rocks are my ideal birds, so that in the future I will be a Barred P. Rock specialist.

FOR SCALY LEGS.

Make a saturated solution of fresh naphthalene flakes in good high test kerosene. Fill a small bucket with the solution and dip the bird's legs into this solution once a week. Four or five dips will usually cure the worst cases, says the "Poultry Monthly." After the first dipping remove all scales that will come away easily. Be careful to dip only the legs into the solution. Do not get it on the skin of the thighs, or it will raise a blister. Try to avoid soiling the feathers with it. Add kerosene to the solution, as it makes it stick and colors the legs sufficiently to identify, at a glance, the birds that have been treated. The red stain soon wears off. I use only enough red to color the solution a good red color. It is a safe, simple and sure cure used properly. But remember that you can kill or badly blister fowls with kerosene if you are careless and sloppy in using it.

LYON & HEALY ORGANS.

are the great favorites to-day. Unapproached for quality and tone. New styles of PIANO CASE ORGANS which give the most enthusiastic satisfaction. All organs are the latest and most modern improvements. The cases are models of neatness and beauty. We have a large stock of organs on hand. The freight on all organs is free. We guarantee with every organ a full year's warranty. Our organs are sold on easy terms. Write for our latest catalogue. LYON & HEALY, 17 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Successful Incubators and Brooders.

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INCUBATORS AND BROODERS. BEST HOT WATER PIPE SYSTEM. Simple, durable, economical and safe. Hatches the strongest and more chicks from 100 eggs than any other. Price reasonable. See our illustrated catalogue of Incubators, Brooders, turkey and poultry supplies free. C. C. MOOREHEAD, Box 112, Fremont, Ill.

Built Orpington Cockerels for Sale. At 50c each the next day. Birds are pure bred, well marked from highest scoring. Can furnish a limited number of fertile eggs. Write for prices, etc. MRS. W. W. WELLS, Keokuk, Mo.

RUPTURE CURED while you work. You pay \$10 when cured. No more, no pay. ALEX. SPEER, Box 996, WESTPORT, MAINE.

WHITE Holland Turkeys: 3 yr. winners at 100, 80 and 60 lb. B. P. Rock Chickens; large Toms, 32 lb. prize; 200 lb. prize; 200 lb. prize. Address MISS MARY L. SCHALL, Lexington, Mo.

CHOICE BIRDS. Splendid layers. As large as and as fine as they grow. White Wyandotte Oks. Dusters direct; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Monarch strain; Fels Ducks, straight from Stearns's. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. G. F. TRESCOTT, Winfield, Mo.

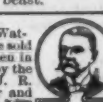
E. R. KOONTZ, RICHARDS, MO., breeder of high class White H. Turkeys, Silver I. Wyandottes and Barred P. Rocks.

1427. With P. P. Rocks, 2 yr. winners at 100, 80 and 60 lb. B. P. Rock Chickens; large Toms, 32 lb. prize; 200 lb. prize; 200 lb. prize. Address MISS MARY L. SCHALL, Lexington, Mo.

A FEW CENTS

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F. A. WERNER, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, as called for by your direction. About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialists of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be forever lost. I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain, Very truly yours, F. A. WERNER, 729 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

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300 LAND AND WATER FOWLS FOR SALE AT CUT PRICES FOR THIRTY DAYS.

100 Pekin and Borden Dicks, also 100 Buff Rocks, Barred P. Rocks, White Wyandotte and Brown Leghorns, also Mammoth White Holland Turkeys and 100 Polish Chicks Fall P. either sex. Send for Catalog.

WALNUT VALLEY POULTRY FARM. Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$1.50 per 30. G. M. HADLEY, Sedalia, Mo.

15 EGGS, 1 FRESH MALE BARRED ROCKS, 100,

